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trolled, both able to appeal at any moment to the unreasoning emotions and prejudices of the ignorant and unthinking, must be destroyed before an enlightened democracy can gain any lasting security against war. It is not enough for Mr. Asquith to call for the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the

relation of states. We want that in all conscience, but we want also, and more, the repudiation of that which gives militarism its head—the dangerous secrecy of the machinery of foreign relations, with its power to maintain us armed in peace and to plunge us at any time into the devilry of war.

BRIEF PEACE NOTES

ON NOVEMBER 12, Chancellor David Starr Jordan was received by President Wilson at the White House. Dr. Jordan presented to the President the resolutions adopted at the International Peace Congress, held at San Francisco, October 10-13, especially the section recommending the establishment of a voluntary conference of continuous mediation by the neutral nations.

... A Peace Calendar and Diary for 1916, containing "words of wisdom from wise men, past and present, against war and militarism," compiled by Dr. John J. Muldowney, has been published by Paul Elder & Co., publishers, 239 Grant avenue, San Francisco, Cal. This calendar is a helpful and practical means of spreading peace principles. The price postpaid is \$1.00 net and 75 cents to peace societies in lots of ten or more.

... November 25, Thanksgiving Day, was the 80th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Benjamin F. Trueblood's 68th birthday fell also upon that day.

... "How Far Should the Library Aid the Peace Movement and Similar Propaganda?" was the title of an address delivered by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., before the American Library Association at its recent annual meeting. In discussing the question, how far the library should definitely promote the peace movement itself, he expressed the opinion that the peace advocate may hope much from what the library can do, believing as he did that the literature favorable to peace and international arbitration was much stronger than that opposed to it. "Librarians are also interested in peace," he said, "and should promote it as a matter of self-preservation. We are told that more than 70 per cent of the income of our own National Government is spent on wars, past and future. Can any one doubt that library appropriations would be larger if military and naval expenditures were smaller?" In closing his address, he said:

Even if the advocates of internationalism should at the close of this war see their dreams realized by the establishment of a supreme international tribunal and the stable development of a body of international law enacted by regularly recurring sessions of the Hague Peace Conference, by the organization of a League of Peace, a Federation of the World or a World State, the task of making any such plan work, of holding any such organization together when some crisis arises, or of securing the acceptance of the decrees of any such international tribunal, would be a difficult one. In order to be successful, behind the world organization and the international court there must be the sympathetic world spirit. This can only be secured by education, in which the library should have an increasingly large part.

... Six thousand school teachers passed with practical unanimity the following self-explanatory resolution,

which was introduced and moved by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon and seconded by President Edmund Stanley:

To His Excellency President Woodrow Wilson, and to the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress:

The Kansas State Teachers' Association, assembled in Topeka, six thousand strong, respectfully request and faithfully urge you that in all foreign relations you steadfastly adhere to the historic principles of our Government in favor of international peace and arbitration; and we solemnly protest against any legislation that will encourage the present rising tide of militarism after the European fashion.

(Signed)

LILLIAN SCOTT,

President.

D. A. ELLSWORTH,

Secretary.

TOPEKA, November 12, 1915.

... The Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington December 27 to January 8 next, is to be one of the most important of gatherings. The congress proper is to be divided into nine main sections as follows: Anthropology; Astronomy, Meteorology, Seismology; Conservation of National Resources; Education; Engineering; International Law, Public Law, and Jurisprudence; Mining, Metallurgy; Economic Geology, Applied Chemistry; Public Health, Medical Science; Transportation, Commerce, Finance, and Taxation.

The main purpose of the congress is to increase the exchange of knowledge and bring about a better understanding of the ways in which the American Republics can work for the advancement of science, the increase of commercial and cultural Pan-American co-operation. The congress is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, which has given \$50,000 toward its expenses. Impossible as it is to give any adequate survey of the importance of this project, we are especially encouraged by the prospects of having a decided advance in Pan-American understanding and friendly intercourse. There is to be organized, in connection with the congress, the American Institute of International Law. Composed as it will be of representatives of every one of the twenty-one American Republics, this alone will constitute an ample justification of the whole effort.

... The New York City branch of the Woman's Peace Party held a series of meetings, with lectures, on America's future foreign policy, from November 8 to 21. Among the speakers were: Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel, of Leland Stanford University; Norman Angell, Hamilton Holt, Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore; George W. Nasmyth, and Dr. John Mez. Lectures were also held at the "Cooper Union Free Public Forum," at which Frederick C. Howe, Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, and Max Eastman spoke. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict was chairman of the organization committee.